# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*



## Carpenters and Plasterers!

PROPOSALS will be received till the 10th day of June next, for *Flooring, erecting the Pews, Reading Desk, &c.* in TRINITY CHURCH; and also for building a CUPOLA, and Plastering the Church.—The proposals must specify the price for each particular kind of work, and contain estimates of the quantity thereof. Plans may be seen, and further particulars known, at Mr. EICHBAUM'S Tavern in Front street, Pittsburgh.

N. B. *Estimates are expected at cash prices, as prompt payment will be made.*

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1808.

## Six Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Tanning Business, named ALEXANDER PORTER, about 16 years of age, stout made, took no cloathing but what he had on. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber. WILLIAM HAYS.

May 30, 1808.

## WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the Copper Smith and Tinplate Working business, a lad of between 14 and 15 years of age.—Such a one will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to SAMUEL HUBLEY.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1808.

## A HORSE LOST.

STRAYED or Stolen from a farm on the Coal Hill, about the first inst. a bright bay HORSE, long and slim made, six or seven years old, sixteen hands high, three white feet, and a white stripe on his forehead, thin in flesh, had just before he went away been cured of the scratches, which gave him the appearance of being off a long journey. A reward of *Five Dollars* will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber, and all reasonable charges paid. O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, May, 30, 1808.

## *A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

Taken up tresspassing in the inclosure of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Allegheny, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, in the beginning of March last, a red roan Horse, about 14 hands high, shod before, about 10 or 11 years old, switch tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. PATRICK O'HARA.

May 27, 1808.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Park, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested immediately to come forward and discharge their accounts; and all those to whom said estate is indebted, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested, for settlement.

MARY PARK, *Adm'x.*
ROBERT MAGEE, *Adm'r.*

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1808.

N. B. A number of *Books*, belonging to Mr. Park, having been lent out, it is requested that those who have them will return them without delay.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber living in St. Clair township, near Boggs's mill, on Thursday night the 12th inst. a black Horse, 8 or 9 years old, heavy made, a natural pacer, he was rough with hair, not having shed his old coat, a great deal of long hair about his pastern joints, shod before, but the shoes are old. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, or give such information so that the owner may get him again.

GEORGE CARSON.

Allegheny County, May 21, 1808.

## STRAYS

Entered with the subscriber woodranger, to wit:—one Sorrel Mare, 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, has a star in her forehead, heavy mane and tail and paces—also a Sorrel Mare, about 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a large blaze in her face, trots, shod before, with a scar on her near hip. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers Creek, Allegheny county, May 21, 1808.


LETTER FROM
COLONEL PICKERING
TO
*GOVERNOR SULLIVAN.*
[*Concluded.*]

After thanking me for the communication, which I thought would be interesting to your excellency almost wholly on account of my colleague's report—you dash away in the following strain. "I have long been convinced that Burr's expedition was the land detachment of Miranda's; and both under a foreign influence: that both were intended to dismember the union; and to place the northern parts of the United States, either civilly or politically, under the guidance of the British cabinet.—There are many who co-operate in this project without knowing it. Burr must have had large sums. And I have no doubt that a great part of it went from this northern hemisphere. The few who hate our forms of government have had address enough to conceal their principles from their followers."

On such rhodomontade, comment would seem to be thrown away. I certainly should never have noticed it, had not your excellency, in your letter of March 18th, presented me with a new edition, with additions.

After suggesting that the tendency of my letter was to overthrow the national government, you thus address me. "This dissolution you will deny to be an object with you; but you will not deny that there is in existence such a man as Aaron Burr. You will not deny Miranda's expedition, or Burr's plot. You will not hesitate to own that several millions of dollars have been by them expended, or that more than half of it was expended by Burr, who had no money of his own. I do not call on you to say where this money was obtained; you do not know. But this you know, that success in that plot would have been the destruction of the U. States; and that his plan would have divided the nation, and placed the northern part of it under the dominion of a foreign power."—All this your excellency advances with the affectation of profound political sagacity; and with as much apparent gravity as if you expected to be credited.

No one will be foolish enough to deny, what all the world knows, "Miranda's expedition" unwarrantably commenced in this country, and defeated in the manner which is generally known: but not a man in the world, your excellency excepted, will suppose *that Miranda's object in landing three or four hundred men in South America, was to dismember the United States.*

If the object contemplated by Burr was to dismember the union, to detach the western from the Atlantic states, he must have known it to be altogether impracticable, without the general concurrence of the western people.—He knew that some leading men in that country (all professing themselves to be republicans) had formerly contemplated such a separation; and had been intriguing with the Spanish government to accomplish it. It is now known that some of these men were pensioners of Spain. Is it not probable that Mr. Burr, in his visit to the western country, in 1805, conversed with men of influence there, who might be disposed to a separation? and that he mistook *their* ideas of it for the sentiments of the *people at large?* and thence conceived the project of a separation to be feasible?

But instead of several millions of dollars being at Burr's disposal (which you have permitted yourself to say that I shall not hesitate to own—plainly insinuating that I know, and know as a partaker in his plot) every man of information, in the Atlantic states, knows that Mr. Burr's want of credit was such, that no persons (certainly no federalists) could have been found to advance him, on his own security, even a small sum. But when he was in Kentucky, where his true character was not generally known, some of the inhabitants were surprized, as I have understood, into an acceptance of his bills, to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars, drawn on places where he had no funds to discharge them. And would any man with several millions in his hands, resort to such dishonorable means to raise that comparatively trifling sum? But your excellency has further allowed yourself to say, not only that Burr had several millions (or more than half of several millions) at his disposal, but that you have no doubt that a great part of his large sums went from the northen *hemisphere!* as, with your characteristic precision, you call the northern states. Is it possible for your excellency to mention one solitary reason, or *shadow* of reason, that could induce federal men of property (for surely you do not implicate any of your own party) in Massachusetts, for instance, to advance a great part of several millions of dollars to any man, much less to the man whom they detested—as a Cataline, an unprincipled, profligate man—and for the purpose of detaching the western from the Atlantic states? This is such an absurdity as would expose any character of less weight than your excellency's to derision. Yet absurd and incredible as it is, that Burr should have had several millions in his hands, you have proved yourself capable of insinuating that *I* knew where he obtained them!

That Mr. Burr, in 1806, formed some project injurious to the U. States, I have not doubted. And yet the state of the country, the good disposition of the people, and his absolute want of means, presented such insuperable difficulties to the execution of a project so extensive as the dismemberment of the union, or the invasion of Mexico,—that the conception of one or the other, by a man of Mr. Burr's understanding, could be accounted for only from a consideration of his forlorn condition. I think it was in January, 1807, when at Washington, where Burr's plot almost engrossed the public attention, that in writing to a friend, in order to avoid the imputation of weak credulity, as to the existence of a project so manifestly impracticable, I thought it necessary to state the grounds of my belief: such as, that Mr. Burr was a bankrupt in fame and fortune: that he saw the impossibility of ever retrieving either in the United States; while his ambition had no bounds: that whatever might be the issue of his enterprize, his condition could not well be worse: and that reduced to desperation, he might form the wildest projects; knowing that if by any possibility he could succeed, he might again become an important man; and if he failed, that he might be eased of a life which a man, of his aspiring mind, reduced to poverty, and destitute of power, might consider worse than death.

Such, sir, was my view of the man and his project, with which you have the temerity to insinuate that I was connected! A man who I believed could so easily accomodate his principles to his ambition! A man to whom as President of the senate, I had, indeed, manifested the usual civilities demanded by our relative official situations; but from whom I had withdrawn during his last year's presidency of the Senate, all personal regard. Yes—I had purposely witheld *my hand* from *his*—then reek with the blood of the murdered HAMILTON.

Hear me farther. A few days before the close of the same session of Congress, a bill was brought into the Senate, to grant to Mr. Burr the privivilege of sending and receiving letters and packets by the mail, free of postage, during life. Mr. Burr was in the chair, and his presence is imposing. Nevertheless the bill was opposed. The opposition was begun by Mr. Hillhouse and myself. But the bill was passed in the senate, by a majority of 18 to 13. In the house of representatives it failed at once, by an indefinite postponement.

And yet, Sir, with this man, thus detested, and finally withstood to the face, in a favorite measure, which by means of the post-offices would have facilitated his projects, whatever they were, and perhaps even then in contemplation;—with this man you were desirous to have it believed that I was an associate!—What language of reprobation would be too strong for such injustice to my character? Doubtless you intended that the people of Massachusetts, and of the United States, as far as your letter should travel, should believe, or at least suspect, that I was connected in Burr's conspiracy! For whoever reads your whole letter will see that it was designed for the newspapers: but your own reflections, or the advice of friends, restrained you to the publication of a part.

One word more. You say that success in Burr's plan, would have divided the nation, and placed the northern part of it under the dominion of a foreign power. Will your excellency have the goodness to inform the people of Massachusetts, and of the United States, how a separation of the *western states* could have placed the *northern states* under the dominion of a foreign power? To men whose minds have the ordinary power of discernment, this is quite incomprehensible. Who but your excellency would have imagined that such a separation would induce the Atlantic states further to diminish their strength, by a division into the *northern* and *southern* section? On the contrary, would not the northern and southern states cling the more closely together?—*These* are the thirteen United States, which, with half their present population, dared defy the power of Britain, and finally atchieved their independence. Where then, is the danger of their being now brought into subjection to the same power?

The last topic in your letter which I shall notice, is the following passage:

"We are wrong if we quarrel with our own political existance. We are a nation; and tho' there were *not a few who were fed daily on public rations, that from timidity or some other cause, doubted the propriety of the declaration of independence*, yet we shall now be wretched beyond description or example, if we divide ourselves among the European nations."

Your excellency's meaning here is obvious. You intended to have it understood that I, from *timidity*, or *some other cause*—meaning probably, attachment to the British—"doubted the propriety of the declaration of independence;" a charge utterly unfounded, and known to be so, by every man in Massachusetts acquainted with my life.

I have hitherto treated the various calumnies invented and diligently published against me, with silent contempt. In one instance, indeed, some of my friends solicited my consent to a public prosecution. I yielded to their request. In my absence, the libeller was indicted, convicted and punished. And what can your excellency imagine to have been one ground taken by his counsel, in defence, or to mitigate the punishment of the libeller?—Wantonly and cruelly assailed as I have been in newspapers devoted to the vilest slanders—slanders at this time renewed with increased virulence,—shall I be charged with vanity if I mention it? It was to this effect, as stated to me soon after, by one of the counsel for the prosecution; that the counsel for the libeller urged before the court *that the fairness of my character was so well known, and my reputation so firmly established, the libel could have done me no injury.*—But, sir, that trial was local; and perhaps the knowledge of the proceedings has reached but a few persons; while I have been slandered before the nation. Perhaps I have too long silently despised the slanders and their authors. But at the present time a governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts has lent himself to their aid.

I am now, sir, far advanced in life—I have children and grand-children who, when I am gone, may hear these slanders repeated, and not have the means of repelling them. I have, too, some invaluable friends in most of the states, and many in that which gave me birth; men who are the ornament of society and of their country. All these, if not my country itself, interested as it is in the public concerns on which I first addressed you—have claims which I ought not to leave unsatisfied.—Thus called upon to vindicate my character, I am constrained to give a concise narrative of my public life.

The disputes between Great Britain and her American colonies, (which now form the United States,) commencing with the Stamp Act, in 1765, and revived in 1767, by the act of parliament for raising a revenue in the colonies—gave rise to two parties which at length distinguished by the names of whig and tory; the latter acquiescing in the British claims of taxation; the former resisting them. In 1767, the Assembly of Massachusetts, sent a circular letter to the speakers of the other Assemblies, for the purpose of promoting the adoption of uniform measures (by petitions and remonstrances) to obtain a redress of grievances.—Most of those assemblies concurred with that of Massachusetts. In 1768, a letter from lord Hillsborough required the assembly of Massachusetts to rescind the vote of their predecessors for sending that circular letter. This was peremptorily refused, by a majority of 92 to 17. The representatives from Salem, my native town, were among the 17. At the next election they were neglected, and whigs chosen in their stead. This was the crisis of the political revolution in that town. I was then four-and-twenty years old. My elder and only brother, was chosen one of the representatives; and from that time I was myself actively engaged in all the whig measures which were preliminary to the final revolution and independence of the colonies. Always a momber of the committees of inspection and correspondence, the burthen of writing rested on me.—Those writings, in their nature temporary, perished with the occasion. The memory of

one of them, however, is preserved by Dr. Ramsay, in his elegant "History of the American Revolution."

When in 1774, the British parliament by an act usually called the Boston Port Bill, shut up the capital of Massachusetts from the sea, thereby prostrating its active and extensive commerce---as it is now prostrated by the acts of our own government, imposing the *embargo* ---the seat of the provincial government was removed from Boston to Salem. Sympathizing with the sufferers of Boston, the inhabitants of Salem (I think in full town-meeting) voted an address to the new governor, general Gage; the great object of which was, so far as an expression of their sentiments would go, to procure relief for their brethren in Boston. *That address was written by me.* Its conclusion Dr. Ramsay has thought worth transcribing on the page of history. It here follows, with his introductory observation.

"The inhabitants of Salem in an address to governor Gage, concluded with these remarkable words---"By shutting up the port of Boston, some imagine that the course of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit:--- But nature, in the formation of our harbour, forbid our becoming rivals in commerce with that convenient mart; and were it otherwise, we must be dead to every idea of justice, lost to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to seize on wealth, and raise our fortunes on the ruins of our suffering neighbours."

Another incident it may not be improper to mention. While the seat of government remained at Salem, I received a note from the secretary of the province, stating that the governor wished to see me at the secretary's house. I went, and was introduced to general Gage. Taking me into another room, he entered into conversation on the then state of things, the solemn league and covenant, and the non-importation agreements. In the conclusion the general said---"Well, there are some merchants who, notwithstanding all your agreements, will import British goods." I answered---"They may import them, but the people will use their liberty to buy or let them alone."

These incidents are mentioned, not for any intrinsic importance attached to them; but as evidences of the confidence I had acquired among my fellow citizens, from an early period of our political disputes with Great Britain.

On the 19th of April, 1775, was the battle of Lexington. This is the era to which Slander seldom fails to recur, when, *for party purposes*, my character is to be held up to reproach. I will state the facts with all the accuracy in my power, after a lapse of three and thirty years.

About nine o'clock in the morning, being in my office (the registry of deeds for the county of Essex) a captain of militia from the adjacent town of Danvers, came in and informed me, that a man had ridden into that town, and reported that the British troops had marched from Boston to Lexington, and attacked the militia. This officer, whose company belonged to my regiment, asked for orders, and I gave him a verbal answer, that the Danvers companies should march without waiting for those of Salem.

Immediately I went to the centre of the town, and met a few of the principal inhabitants. A short consultation ensued. Those who knew the distance of Lexington from Salem, and its relative situation to Boston (of which I had no personal knowledge, and but an indistinct idea) observed that the British troops would certainly have returned to Boston long before the Salem militia could reach the scene of the reported action; and that our marching would therefore be useless.

Nevertheless, we concluded to assemble the militia, and commence our march; *and for this reason---That it would be an evidence to our brethren in the country, of our disposition to co-operate in every measure which the general safety required.* This idea, however, of the fruitlessness of our march, was so predominant, that we halted a short time, when about two miles from the town, expecting every moment intelligence that the British troops had returned. But receiving none, we resumed our march, and proceeded to Medford, which was about five miles from Boston. Here to the best of my recollection, I first received certain information that the British troops were still on their march, and on a route which rendered it impossible to meet them. I hastened the march of the militia on the direct road to Charlestown and Boston; until on an elevated part of the road, I saw the smoke from the fire of a small number of militia muskets, discharged at a distance, at the British troops. I halted the companies, and ordered them to load, in full expectation of coming to an engagement. At that moment a messenger arrived from general Heath, who informed me that the British troops had their artillery in their rear, and could not be approached by musketry; and the general desired to see me. Leaving the companies in that position, I went across the fields and met with general Heath. We there soon after saw the British troops ascend the high ground called Bunker's Hill. It was about sunset. The next day they entered Boston. I last summer saw general Heath: he did not remember this interview. He had even forgotten my person; although we were acquainted with each other both before and during the American war---I returned to join the Salem militia, who marched back to Medford, where we staid that night and the next day returned to Salem.

According to Dr. Ramsay, the British forces who marched to Lexington, were 800 grenadiers and light infantry, the flower of the royal army; and they were reinforced by 900 men under lord Piercy. Of this number nearly three hundred were killed, wounded and taken prisoners; leaving a regular force of 1400 men; for not destroying whom, or taking them prisoners, with four companies of militia, I have been reproached.

I think that before the close of the year 1775, that in organizing the provisional government of Massachusetts, I was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas for Essex, my native county, and sole judge of the maritime court (which had cognizance of all prize causes) for the middle district, comprehending Boston with Salem and the other ports in Essex; offices which I held until I accepted an appointment in the army.

In the fall of 1776, the army under general Washington's command being greatly reduced in numbers, a large reinforcement of militia was called for; I think 5000 from Massachusetts. I took the command of the regiment of 700 men furnished from Essex. The quota of Salem was composed of volunteers. The aspect of our affairs was gloomy. I addressed the Salem militia, urging a cheerful tender of their services. One sentiment I expressed on that occasion is fresh in my memory: *That it was at such a time the real patriot would shew his zeal and devotion to his country.*

This tour of militia duty was performed in the winter of 1776-7; terminating at Boundbrook in New-Jersey; general Washington's head quarters being at Morristown.

Soon after my return home, I received an invitation from general Washington, to take the office of adjutant general. This I accepted and joined the army under his command at Middlebrook in New-Jersey.

General Howe having embarked his army at New-York, to proceed, as it was understood, either to Delaware or Chesapeake Bay, general Washington's army marched from New-Jersey to the state of Delaware; and thence into the adjacent part of Pennsylvania, to oppose the Britsh army then marching from the head of Elk for Philadelphia. On the 11th of September, the battle of Brandywine took place. After carrying general Washington's orders to a general officer at Chadsford, I repaired to the right, where the battle commenced: and remained by the general's side to its termination at the close of the day. Orders were given for the troops to rendezvous at Chester, whence they marched the next day to the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. When refreshed, and supplied with ammunition, the army again crossed the Schuylkill river, and advanced to meet general Howe. On the 16th of September, in the morning, information was received of the approach of the enemy.--- Some detachments were made to reinforce the advanced guards and keep the enemy in check, until the American army should be arrayed for action. General Washington ordered me to the right wing, to aid in forming the order of battle. On my return to the centre, I found the line not formed. Seeing the commander in chief with a number of officers about him, as in consultation, I pressed my horse to learn the object. It was a question whether we should receive the British on the ground then occupied by our troops, or retire beyond a valley in their rear, in which the ground was said to be wet, and impassable with artillery, which, in case of a defeat, would of course be lost; excepting that with the left wing commanded by general Greene through which there was a firm road. By this time the fire of the troops engaged appeared to be drawing near. At this moment, the consultation yet continuing, I addressed general Washington. "Sir, (said I) the advance of the British is manifest by the reports of the musketry. The order of battle is not yet completed. If we are to fight the enemy on this ground, the troops ought to be immediately arranged. If we are to take high grounds on the other side of the valley, we ought to march immediately, or the enemy will fall upon us in the midst of our movement." "Let us move"---was the general's answer. The movement took place. It had begun to rain. The British army halted.--- Ours formed on the high ground beyond the valley, and there remained during a very rainy day. We then marched to a place called the Yellow Springs. The cartridge boxes were bad, and nearly all the ammunition in them was spoiled. Hence it became necessary to keep aloof from the enemy till fresh ammunition could be made up and distributed.*

On the 4th of October, general Washington attacked the Britsh troops at Germantown.--- After the right wing, commanded by general Sullivan, had for some time been briskly engaged, general Washington sent me forward with an order to that officer. Having delivered it, I returned to rejoin the commander in chief. It had been found that a party of British troops had taken post in a large and strong stone house, since well known by the name of Chew's house, on which our light field artillery could make no impression. This house stood back a few rods from the road. I first discovered the enemy to be there, by their firing at me from the windows, on my return from general Sullivan.

On rejoining General Washington, I found a question was agitated, in his presence, whether the whole of the troops then behind should pass on, regardless of the enemy in Chew's house, or summon them to surrender. A brave and distinguished officer (now no more) urged a summons. He said it would be "unmilitary to leave a castle in our rear." I answered—"doubtless, that is a correct general maxim; but it does not apply in this case. We know the extent of this castle (Chew's house;) and to guard against the danger from the enemy's sallying out and falling on the rear of our troops, a small regiment may be posted here to watch them: and if they sally out, such a regiment *will take care of them.* But (I added) to summon them to surrender will be useless. We are now in the midst of the battle; and its issue is unknown. In this state of uncertainty, and so well secured as the enemy find themselves, they will not regard a summons: *they will fire at your flag.*"—However, a subaltern officer, with a white flag and drum, was sent with a summons. He had reached the gate at the road, when a shot from a window gave him a wound of which he died.*

In December the army marched to Valley Forge, and took up their winter quarters in log huts which they erected at that place.

Before this, the Congress, then sitting at Yorktown in Pennsylvania, had elected me a member of the Continental Board of War. General Gates and General Mifflin were elected members of the same board; and before the expiration of the winter, we repaired to Yorktown, where the board sat. In this station I remained until general Greene resigned the office of quarter master-general. On the 5th of August, 1780, Congress elected me his successor; and I continued in the office of quarter master-general during the remainder of the war.

The project of besieging the city of New York, in 1781, having been relinquished, and the siege of Yorktown, in Virginia, resolved on, I received general Washington's orders to prepare immediately for the march of a part of the army to that place, and for the transportation of artillery, and of all the stores requisite for the siege. This was done. The event is known to every body. Lord Cornwallis and his army were made prisoners. This decided the fate of the war. In the succeeding winter, the British government, despairing of conquest, abandoned all offensive operations in America: and in November, 1782, articles of peace were agreed on.

From the year 1790 to 1794, I was charged, by general Washington (then President of the United States) with several negociations with the Indian nations on our frontiers: In 1793, in a joint commission with general Lincoln and Beverly Randolph, Esq. of Virginia, to treat of peace with the western Indians: And in 1794 I was appointed the sole agent to adjust all our disputes with the six nations; which were terminated by a satisfactory treaty.

In the year 1791, general Washington appointed me Post-master general. In this office I continued until the close of the year 1794; when on the resignation of general Knox, I was appointed Secretary of War. In August, 1795, Mr. Edmund Randolph having resigned the office of Secretary of State, general Washington gave me the temporary charge of that department also. Some time before the meeting of Congress, which was in December following, he tendered to me the office of Secretary of State. At the same time he frankly told me the names of several gentlemen whom he had invited to accept, but who had declined the office. They were men of the first abilities and distinction, and for whom I entertain the highest respect. General Washington knew me well, and that I had not enough of vanity or ambition to be wounded or humbled by his preference of those men. I only regretted that they all declined the office. For myself, I objected that the duties of the department of State were foreign to my former pursuits in life; and I thought myself unequal to the proper discharge of them. He desired me to take the matter into consideration. When he again spoke to me on the subject, I observed, that although the gentlemen he had named to me declined the office, yet by a little delay, he might find some other candidate to fill it. The session of Congress was approaching. By inquiry among the members, he might obtain information of a fit character not then occurring to him; and I requested him to postpone the matter till the meeting of Congress. The President acquiesced. But as soon as Congress assembled, without speaking to me again, he nominated me to the senate to be secretary of state; and the senate approved the nomination. I continued in this office until May 1800; when I was removed by the late President Adams. On this act I should still have continued silent, had it not given occasion to add one more reproach to the former malicious slanders on my character.—I am reproached for having been removed from the office of secretary of state (as I have just mentioned) on the supposition that this would not have been done but for some sufficient cause, honourable to the President, and dishonourable to me. On this I must remark, that I had held that office about a year and a half under general Washington, and three years and two months under President Adams, and until ten months only remained of his own term of office. For what did he remove me?—He never told me. Was it for any dishonest or dishonourable act?—He will not say it. Was it for British attachments?—He will not say it. Was it for my incapacity?—If that were the cause, and it be well founded, a statesman of his experience and discernment ought sooner to have made the discovery. But without troubling myself about my dismission, which even at the time excited scarcely a sensible resentment, and after that little had ceased for years; I should not now have mentioned the subject, had not the herd of libellers, and your excellency's own insinuations, constrained me to exhibit this narrative of the principal incidents of my life. To my friends I am sure it will not be uninteresting: and I fondly hope that others of my fellow citizens who may read it, will not think the time lost which shall be occupied in the perusal. I hope also, that to oppose a series of incontrovertible facts to general reproach, may not be deemed an improper mode of vindication.

At the close of the year 1801, I returned to live in Massachusetts. In 1803, the legislature appointed me a senator to represent the state in Congress, for the residue of the term of Dwight Foster, Esq. who had resigned. In 1805, the legislature again elected me a senator, and for the term of six years.

Such sir, is the public life of the man whom you have wantonly defamed, and whose character your shameless advocates have attempted to destroy.

Being in debt for new lands purchased some years before, and by the appreciation of which I had hoped to have made an eventual provision for my eight surviving children; and having no other resources;—as soon as I was removed from office, in 1800, I carried my family from Philadelphia into the country; and with one of my sons went into the back woods of Pennsylvania, where, with the aid of some labourers, we cleared a few acres of my land, sowed wheat, and built a log hut, into which I meant the next year to remove my family.— From this condition we were drawn by the kindness of my friends in Massachusetts. By the spontaneous liberality of those friends (of whom some were then to me unknown) in taking a transfer of new lands (*for my sake*, not their own) in exchange for money, I was enabled to pay my debts, to return to my native state, and finally to purchase a small farm, in Essex, on which I live, which I cultivate with my own hands, and literally with the sweat of my brow. In this retreat, engaged in what with peculiar pleasure I had always contemplated, *rural occupations*, I have found contentment.

This long letter, Sir, I shall send to the Printer; it being the mode of communication which your Excellency has been pleased to propose.

I remain, Sir,
Your humble Servant.
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

*His Excellency JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

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* Since writing this, I have turned to Gordon's history (not twenty pages of which had I ever read) to see his account of this day's proceedings. My statement furnishes additional circumstances. I have recited what I *saw* and what *I personally know.*

* Here, again, I have since looked at Gordon's account. He mentions general Knox as the officer who said "it would be unmilitary to leave a castle in our rear." It was general Knox. And it was to him (in the presence of general Washington) that I gave the answer above stated in my letter. Gordon puts the following words into the mouth of general Reed, in answer to general Knox---"What! call this a fort, and lose the happy moment." But general Reed was not present. He had been adjutant general in 1776; but did not now belong to the army. Early in December afterwards, when general Howe marched from Philadelphia to Chesnut-Hill, [the American army being then posted two or three miles farther off, on the high grounds of White-Marsh] general Reed was with a party of Pennsylvania militia; and in a skirmish with some British troops, had a horse shot under him: an event which has furnished a subject for an historick painter.

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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*TUESDAY, June 7, 1808.*


At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Beaver county, held in the town of Beaver, on the 31st ult. *John Redick*, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Doctor *Samuel Adams*, Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved, That JAMES ROSS, be supported as a candidate for the governmental chair, at the next election.

That JONATHAN COULTER be recommended as a proper person to be supported as the candidate for the Senate of Pennsylvania, for the district composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.

That JOHN SAVOURS be recommended as a suitable person to represent Beaver county, in the Assembly; and

That ALEX. REED, be supported as county Commissioner.

Three persons were appointed to meet the delegates that are or may be appointed by the other counties in the district, to fix on a person as a candidate for Congress.

## TOWNSHIP MEETING.

At a respectable meeting of the constitutional republicans of Erie Township, held at the public house of Mr. John Cummins, in the borough of Erie, on the evening of 23d ult. *William Bell*, Esq was called to the chair, and *Charles Steuart*, appointed secretary; the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

*Resolved*, That we have full confidence in the integrity, patriotism and abilities of JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh; and that we will use every justifiable means to aid his election to the Chief Magistracy of this commonwealth, at the next general election.

*Resolved*, That John C. Wallace, and Geo. Moore, Esq'rs. Enoch Marvin, Thomas Steuart, and Robert Hays, be a committee of correspondence for the present year.

*Resolved*, That John Morris, Thomas Hughs, John M'Elroy, Peter Grawosz, Samuel Hays, John Teel, James Dunn, jur. George Codd, George Buehler, Amos Fisk, and Thomas Wilkins be a committee of Vigilance.

WILLIAM BELL, *Chairman.*
*Charles Steuart*, Secretary.

## No. I.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

SIR,

A PERIOD of the utmost consequence to us is fast approaching; we are shortly to decide an issue, intimately connected with our political happiness; it therefore becomes the duty of every individual, to exert himself, and to lay before the public, arguments and facts that may favor the cause of virtue, and counteract the poison, that on these occasions, is poured among the people, to their great injury.

In this branch of our duty, sir, the federal party has for years been inexcusably remiss; they have looked on the vile attempts of mer-

cenary demagogues, to spread the mist of delusion, with a kind of apathy, that is unprecedented in the history of politics; and they have beheld the current of popular error rapidly increasing, without one solitary effort to arrest its progress. What has this proceeded from? Is it that they wished to see the people punished by their own acts, and corrected by fatal experience? Or does it rather arise from an indolence natural to man, when the meaner passions are not interested, and worldly interest out of view? If the first be the case, they are gratified, for the poor of our country are now undergoing a penance almost too rough, for their misguided conduct; but if the second supposition be correct, it is time to rouse from our lethargy, and exert ourselves in disseminating those political truths, which bear conviction on their front, and which have only wanted proselytes because the means of becoming acquainted with them have been extremely confined and few, and those few corrupted. The time is now peculiarly favorable for the presentment of those truths, for the mass of our citizens have become dreadfully disgusted with the adverse side of the picture. Hypotheses and arguments deduced from theoretical positions, have little weight with unreflecting men, when unaccompanied by facts; but in the present instance, facts the most alarming, and experiment the most convincing, exist; let it then be the duty of men who are possessed of this knowledge, to spread it widely, that the people may judge for themselves, on proper foundation.

The apology which the federal party have sometimes offered for their negligence in their own cause, is, that they would not contend with their opponents in the base arts of falsehood and imposture; but, sir, this is no excuse; it savours of a weak subterfuge: I trust that federalists will ever disdain the instruments of falsehood and imposture; but in avoiding these, it is not necessary to withhold that useful information, which may serve to correct the effects of those misstatements and distortions, which have of late years, inundated the remote branches of our society, and from which has arisen the accumulation of force our enemies have received; these have always been on the alert, and to the *abuse* of what may be called the minutiae of electioneering, may be imputed the importance they hold in our state, with respect to numbers. The mind of man is naturally in a state to receive an impression of some kind; if this impression be not stamped by men of correct knowledge, and virtuous politics, it is not astonishing, sir, that unprincipled demagogues should profit of the "golden moment," and mould the opinions of their fellow cititizens, to suit their purposes of self aggrandizement. I confess that on the eve of an election, I have sometimes beheld our party making some feeble exertions. But is this a time to make converts? Is it even a time to address the plain language of truth, when the passions are in agitation? Common sense will in a moment answer, No! Besides the almost impossibility of *suddenly* arresting the current of previous opinion, the electors are at that moment peculiarly on their guard—suspicion is all alive, with its multifarious powers of distortion, and the warnings of a friend then, seem like the insidious counsels of artful partizans. Let us therefore begin early; let us address the multitude of our citizens, at a time when they may be able to canvass our observations coolly and dispassionately; this is all we want, and if they receive this, an impulse will be created, which at our next election will produce an honorable testimony of the soundness of Pennsylvania.

The western part of our state is new; and from the want of wealth the poorer citizens have been deprived of these sources of information, which in a commonwealth of such general suffrage as ours, is absolutely necessary for the happiness of the government; in the absence of this information, the minds of many of us, naturally susceptible of rumours, have been engrossed by the wild absurdities of modern revolutionizers, and for a time were rendered callous to the rational dictates of sound sense and policy. But fortunately, sir, we live at a time, when the most favorable circumstances for us, in opposing their vile attempts at encroachment, exist in other countries; in France, some of their most unexampled schemes have met with the success consequential to the undertaking; the horrible assassins of that country, have gained the point for which they began by playing upon the passions of the people. Yet after years of struggle and war, after wading thro' oceans of blood, how are their labours rewarded? In what have they improved their situation? They have gotten Napoleon in the place of Louis, and our farmers and mechanics know the rest. The same tract is followed by many of the leaders of party in our country, and the same instruments are made use of to draw the people into the same snare; but they have overshot themselves; the cloven foot of democracy, which indistinctly appeared in the prohibition of our trade with St. Domingo, but became more distinct in the non-importation act, is now by the embargo completely exposed to public view, and to the indignation of every real American; their eyes will now be suddenly opened, and on reflection, they will properly appreciate the chain of artful intrigue that has been practised on them, and they will despise their jacobinic authors.—The citizens of the other states, whose elections have taken place this spring, have given strong pooofs of their contempt and dread of those principles which have entailed such disastrous misfortunes on their country, by removing the supporters of them, and putting in their places, rational, independent politicians, disciples and followers of the system of our Washington---and I am certain that our fellow citizens will act with similar spirit, as soon as the opportunity offers. I believe the people of the western country possess as much natural understanding and as nice a sensibility of wrongs, as those of any other part of the union; but from remoteness of situation, and local circumstances they have it not in their power to form so quickly, proper estimates of the transactions of our country and of other nations; these too often come to them distorted and changed by the frauds of those jugglers, who with unprecedented impudence, call themselves the Friends of the People. Frequently when they ought to bear a menacing aspect, they are sugared over with the appearance of accident; and as frequently, when no injury was intended from a different quarter, has the alarm bell been rung, by those wretches of faction. Let it be the general duty then to furnish correct statements; I pledge *myself*, as far as my feeble talents will permit, to explain some solemn truths to my fellow men, whose means of procuring them may not be as extended as mine; I dont pretend that I shall say any thing new to them; no doubt they feel as I do on the occasion, but I flatter myself that hearing a repetition, they may be induced to think more seriously on the subject; for this reason, sir, I will occasionally submit to them, thro' you, my thoughts on the existing circumstances of our country. I don't expect, I don't wish them to depend upon my bare words; fortunately for the cause to which I belong, every observation that I shall make, will be carried to the heart, by examples that suspicion or sceptism must receive as too convincing to admit of doubt or cavil. For instance, when I tell them that ruin threatens them, let them look at their barns, and at the mourning countenances of their neighbours; when I declare that this ruin is brought on by the embargo, and other acts of the present administration, let them reflect on the consequences of those acts, and recur to the journals of congress, and when I tell them that a change of administration is necessary to give them happiness, let them remember the days of Washington, and the prosperity they then enjoyed, even in times of trouble.

I am not one of those, sir, who think that such men as Duane, Leib, Snyder, even were they in power, would attempt to realize the ridiculous theories with which they have been gulling a certain part of our state; I know the thing is impossible, and I am convinced they never intended it; I knew it to be an electioneering trick, as they themselves have acknowledged, (but of this hereafter) and only intended to mislead the people; yet those who swallowed the bait, were their leaders to succeed, would be in a fever of expectation, which might produce consequences the most fatal to our commonwealth, and be the cause of our once more being degraded by the presence of the militia of the other states. I shall therefore exert myself, and I trust others will also do the same, in presenting documents to the public eye, which may be of service to the society in which I live; if one solitary individual is benefited by any thing I may say, I shall be amply compensated for the time I devote to this duty; but I trust that the good sense of the western people will want no counsel, but that their present injuries will stimulate them to oppose an increase or confirmation of them, with firmness; I feel perfectly satisfied as to the event; but even were there a doubt on the subject, I should with confidence adopt that manly maxim of the Romans, that so often brought them back from the verge of ruin, to power and eminence; de republica non desperare.

FABIUS.

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PHILADELPHIA, *May* 23.

*New-York Election.*—The New-York Gazette says, "Accounts were yesterday received from Broome, Tioga, and Steuben counties, which have returned federal members to the Assembly.—Niagara, Genessee and Seneca, have not yet been heard from.

"Result of the election for members of Assembly, as far as has been ascertained:—
Fed. 47 Quids 4 Dem. 58

"On Tuesday last, when our informant left Albany, the democrats did not calculate on a majority of more than 7."

It appears from the above, that though the cause of commerce has not been quite so triumphant in New-York as was anticipated from the result of the election in the eastern district, it is such as ought to excite the liveliest hopes and most vigorous exertions in other states.—Had the election been deferred till the present time the federalists would have been sure of a considerable majority. As it is, the gain of the cause is astonishingly great, and very little more is wanting to complete the success.—Probably by the time that the legislature will meet, such a change will be effected in the public sentiment, as to leave the tottering cause of democracy and the embargo in the minority.

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The constitution of the United States says, "No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another."

The president of the United States says that the ports of certain states shall be blocked up, because he "perceives no necessity for the transportation of flour and similar articles from one port of the Chesapeake and its waters to another port on the waters of the same bay; or or from any other port whatever to ports in the Chesapeake, Delaware, or Hudson, or to other places which export such articles."

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Bonaparte some time ago designated a number of favored individuals who should be permitted to publish newspapers in France, and put down all other presses. His admirer and imitator, Mr. Jefferson, is now about to designate certain of his favorites who shall be permitted to trade in flour and other provisions, to the exclusion of all who are not of the true faith in politics.

*U. S. Gaz.*

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The Washington Federalists says, it is ascertained beyond a doubt, that the state of North Carolina has become Federal.

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On the 1st inst. a sloop on Lake Champlain, *slipt* her cables and *drifted* into the port of St. Johns, with a cargo of teas. Many rafts have lately met with a similar *fate*, and are now propably *drifting* in the St. Lawrence. On this account we hear that some of the Custom House Officers of Vermont have applied to the Custom House Officer of St. Johns to *inspect* his books, but the latter, deeming it highly improper, refused.—*Montreal paper.*

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The following shews the mode of choosing Electors for President and Vice-President in the different states, with the number of votes in each.

| | *Votes.* |
|---|---|
| New Hampshire, general ticket, | 7 |
| Massachusetts—mode of electing not yet regulated by law, at the last election by general ticket, | 19 |
| Rhode-Island, by general ticket, | 4 |
| Connecticut, by the legislature, | 9 |
| Vermont, by the legisature, | 6 |
| New-York, by do. | 19 |
| New-Jersey, by general ticket, | 8 |
| Pennsylvania, do. | 20 |
| Delaware, by the legislature, | 3 |
| Maryland, by districts, | 11 |
| Virginia, general ticket, | 23 |
| North-Carolina, by districts, | 14 |
| South-Carolina, by the legislature, | 10 |
| Georgia, by | 6 |
| Kentucky—This state is divided into two districts; the counties on the south side of Kentucky river elect four Electors and those on the north side the same number, | 8 |
| Ohio, by districts, | 3 |
| Tennessee, by do. | 5 |
| Votes, | 175 |

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NEW-YORK, *May* 24.

*Very Late from LONDON.*

Yesterday arrived at this port from Liverpool, the ship Dryade, capt. Parker. She left Liverpool on the 20th of April, and brings London papers to the 14th ult.

Captain Parker informs, that the American Packet ship, OSAGE, capt. Duplex, which arrived at L'Orient on the 22d of March, had not arrived in England as late as the 18th of April; and the general opinion in England was, that she had been SEIZED by order of the French government; as not a syllable had been heard from her since her arrival a L'Orient.

Capt. P. further states, that petitions against the orders in council were pouring in from all quarters of England, and that two of the ministers who were in favour of them had altered their opinion, and were about to bring forward a motion for ther repeal—and, that it was the general opinion in Liverpool, that the orders would be rescinded.

We have seen a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, to the owner of the Dryade, stating that the British ministry had already been convinced, that the orders in council had not yet been productive of any single advantage which had been expected from them—and the writer observed, that, in his opinion, the day of the orders being rescinded was not very distant.

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Stolen or strayed from the subscriber, living in Crow's Bottom, Beaver county, in June, 1807, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, six years old, a natural trotter, had on a bell with a leather collar tied with four whangs, a few hairs of white in her forehead—no other marks or brands perceivable. Twenty Dollars reward will be given for the mare and thief, or Ten for the Mare, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

June 4, 1808.

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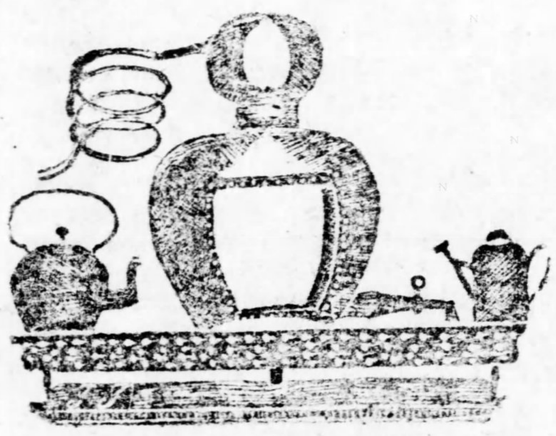

A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

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Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY fram the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 28th May, an apprentice to the Gunsmith trade, named JAMES MEHAFFY, between 14 and 15 years of age; took no cloathing but what he had on, consisting of tow trowsers, shirt and cotton jacket. The above will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, but no charges.

HENRY WOLF.

June 4, 1808.

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*For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,*

Justices Blanks,

*Of the latest and best forms, viz.*

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.


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## By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 30.

By the following paragraph from a Petersburgh paper, it appears that the magistrates of Virginia have thought it expedient to shut up the courts on account of the embargo; but this is no great matter to the Virginians; for the race grounds are still open.

PETERSBURGH, (Va.) May 20.

*Embargo.*—Last Monday was the first day of the quarterly court for Dinwiddie county.—A majority of the sitting magistrates however, for certain reasons assigned, refused to grant judgments in any case whatever, and the court adjourned without transacting any business.

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*From Boston, May 27.*

On Wednesday the legislators of Massachusetts, chosen for the current year, assembled at the state house in this town.

In the senate, the hon. Harrison Gray Otis, was elected president, and Nathaniel Coffin, Esq. clerk. Immediately after his election, Mr. Ottis made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him, and took the chair.—[Mr. Davis the last federal clerk, declined being a candidate at this election.]

In the house, the hon. Timothy Bigelow was chosen speaker, and Nicholas Tillinghast, esq. clerk. In the choice of speaker, Mr. Bigelow, the federal candidate, had 252, and Mr. Morton, 221.

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*From Norfolk, May 20.*

A letter from Washington says, that dispatches from Mr. Armstrong have been received, which state, that Napoleon has given the United States a limited time to declare for or against him, after which, if they do not do one or the other, he will decide for them. That dispatches have been received we know, but how their contents have transpired we know not.—The letter we allude to is from a respectable source.

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Capt. Wing, from Marseilles and Gibraltar informs, that two days before he sailed from Gibraltar, a British sloop of war arrived there express, and informed, that she had left a frigate watching the motions of a fleet of 17 French and Spanish ships of the line, off Minorca, where it was supposed they were bound to join four or five Spanish ships of the line lying at that isladd, from whence it was conjectured, they would pass out of the Straights, and the people at Gibraltar were daily looking for them. An express was dispatched from Gibraltar, to inform the British fleet off Cadiz, as it was suspected that the combined fleet meant to relieve the French and Spanish ships at Cadiz, where there were 13 sail of the line all ready for sea.

Capt. W. further informs that two days before he sailed it was reported at Gibralter, that the prince of peace had made his escape from Madrid. He also informs, that a part of Bonaparte's army were arrived at a town, 5 or 6 miles from Gibralter, and it was expected that he would shortly commence the siege of that place, which the inhabitants expected must soon submit to him—the British have mined the Isthmus leading into Spain with an intention of giving the French a hoist in the air.—*True American.*

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NEW-YORK, *May* 29.

We learn that Vincent Matthews, Esquire is elected a member of Congress, which gives us eight Federalists in the next Congress instead of only the two we now have. Tioga and Broome have each elected federal members of Assembly; Steuben and Allegany together one democrat, by a majority of 13.

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STAUNTON, *(Vir.) May 27.*

*Extract of a letter from Gov. Sevier of Tennessee, to his friend in this place dated, Marble Springs, May* 14, 1808.

By last mail I received an express from General Jackson, stating that 440 Creeks and 12 whites have taken a position on the South Bank of the Tennessee near the mouth of Duck river, and had killed near about 20 persons and took some horses, &c.

If this be true we shall have warm work this summer, I have give him orders to dislodge them, and otherways to take defensive measures, only untill further orders.

In addition to the above, we are informed that two companies of militia from West Tennessee, have been ordered out, and are now on duty on the frontiers, in order to protect the citizens from the depredations of the Indians, who are becoming very troublesome.

HARPER & WILKINSON,
*At the corner of Third & Market streets,*
Have received an elegant assortment of
MUSLINS,
consisting of figured and plain
*Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,*
India Mulls, &c.
*Also a quantity of*
SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.
Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

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JOSEPH HARBESON.
*At the sign of the* STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures,
*in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*
STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

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Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.
*A large Tract of Land,*
in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

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*Nail Manufactory.*
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand
Cut and Hammered Nails
of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.
JOHN IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

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JOSEPH DAVIS,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of
*Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.*
which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

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FOR SALE,
*A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,*
Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to
JOHN M'DONALD, jr.
Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

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TO BE LET,
*A Two story Brick House and Kitchen,* In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

*Also to be Let, for one or more years,* A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to
*JAMES MORRISON.*
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

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FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

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FOR SALE.
A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH DAVIS.
March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

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*FOR SALE.*
By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Seal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.
WM. GORMLY.
Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

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The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

*In Leets District*—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

*In Cunningham's District*—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.
May 7, 1808. tf

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STOP THE THIEF.
One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Stolen from the subscriber living in Cumberland, Alleghany county, state of Maryland, on the night of the 28th of April last, a dark bay Horse, with a large star in his forehead, shod before, he is a little Cat-ham'd, high weathers, ten years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, an excellent horse for the geers, and both trots and paces; the villain's name is William Due, he is about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away an old blue sailors jacket, an old pair of velvet overhals, and an old pair of white stockings; he has before broke Cumberland jail twice, and it is expected he has made to Zanesville in the state of Ohio where his wife, father and brothers live. I will give twenty dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horse and thief if delivered at Cumberland jail.
HENRY STONE.
May 5th, 1808.

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M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to Mr. Riddle's, a handsome and general assortment of
*MERCHANDIZE,*
suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.
*Pittsburgh, March* 16, 1808.

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THE subscriber offers For Sale,
*A TRACT OF LAND,*
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.
JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

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Green Tree Tavern
*FOR SALE,*
And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of
JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

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HARPER & WILKINSON,
Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of
Hardware, and Dry Goods
suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

*WANTED,*
30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

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TURNING,
*In all its branches, oval and round,*
IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,
*Useful and Ornamental,*
EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Front-street, near the sign of the Indian Queen, where *Profiles* are taken in the neatest manner and elegantly framed.—Electrical machines made and repaired—also Umbrellas, &c. repaired.
*ARNOLD EICHBAUM.*
Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

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Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
*For Sale at this Office.*

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FOR SALE,
*THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.*
IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 259, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395,—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1541 and 1721,—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq. or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.
BERNARD HUBLEY.
March 15, 1808.

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LANDS FOR SALE.
A TRACT of LAND situate in the state of Ohio, in third range, fifth township and second section, containing six hundred and forty acres.

One tract of Land situate in Randolph county, state of Virginia, on the north east side of Cheat river, adjoining lands of Joseph Watson and others, containing one thousand acres.

In the town of New-Lisbon, Columbiana county, state of Ohio, two Lots, Nos. 10 and 11, situate on Market street, with a house and stable erected thereon, and a good well of water.

For a part of the above valuable property, produce will be taken in payment. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, jr. in Pittsburgh.
*April* 18, 1808. tf.

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Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
*T. Cromwell's Commission Store,*
50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.
Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

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*JUST RECEIVED,*
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,
*Front-street, an additional supply of*
PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.
*All which he will sell low for Cash.*
Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

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NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.
THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.